

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 27 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 98 69

August 27 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 2 p.m. 90
Humidity 71 54

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.75

3005 日七十月七年卯乙

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

五拜禮 號七廿月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN PARLIAMENT'S DETERMINATION.

WILL SUPPORT THE ALLIES "EVEN AT THE
PRICE OF SACRIFICES."

The Crown Prince and the German Viceroy.

NAVAL EXPERTS AND THE RIGA BATTLE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE RUSSIANS.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

August 26, 7.05 a.m.
Naval experts ridicule the German denial of their losses in the Gulf of Riga and say that Russian accounts show that the attack was reckless and ill-planned. The German version pretending it was merely a blockade is simply absurd.
The German disaster is an excellent lesson to people who talk of the invasion of Great Britain.

THE BRITISH E13.

A STRIKING INCIDENT.

August 26, 7.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says that a striking incident occurred on the occasion of the departure of the bodies of the crew of the British submarine E13, for England. A young Danish officer on the quay advanced to the British commander saying: "What an awful sorrow this must be." The commander smiling, sadly replied: "No, sir, we rather envy them."

THE CROWN PRINCE.

ANOTHER BOAST.

August 26, 7.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the German newspapers publish a boastful statement made by the Crown Prince, saying: "As a volcano's untamable force shakes and quivers, so do we wait with unbroken vigour for the day when the Kaiser once more orders from the trenches and underground ways into battle, which all desire the day may come soon."

THE GALLANT SIVOUTCH.

August 26, 7.05 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the five sole survivors of the Sivoutch have arrived at Revel and narrate that the vessel fought a German cruiser and two torpedo boats for an hour and a half and with her last shell sank an enemy torpedo boat.

ARRIVAL IN LONDON OF BRITISH WOUNDED.

EX PRISONERS SURPRISED AT LONDON STILL EXISTING.

August 26, 7.05 a.m.
There were enthusiastic scenes at Tilbury on the occasion of the arrival of 270 wounded prisoners from Germany. The men, despite their wounds, were most cheerful and were surprised to find everything as usual, as the Germans had told them that London had been burned by Zeppelins.
An ex-prisoner interviewed, said that the Germans don't understand why we are always merry and bright, they meanly stopped our game but even then we sang.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BALKANS.

SERBIAN PARLIAMENT'S RESOLUTION.

August 25, 4.15 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Nish, the Skupstina has overwhelmingly adopted a resolution declaring its determination to continue the struggle for the liberation and union of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovene peoples even at the price of sacrifices (which are indispensable to a country's vital interests) and approving the policy of the Government.
The Skupstina has adjourned until October 4.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS BUT OBJECTIVE NOT YET GAINED.

August 25, 10.50 p.m.
The Press Bureau says it is now possible to recount the important operations since the 6th inst. on the western extremity of Gallipoli. These comprise two separate lines of attack, firstly, from the Anzac positions by the Australasians; secondly, from the new landing at Suvla Bay, in which the fresh army was employed. An attack was also made from Cape Helles, toward Krithia.

Very severe and continuous fighting, with heavy losses on both sides resulted, and our forces as yet have not gained the objective at which they are aiming in either sphere, though they have made a decided advance towards them and greatly increased the area in our possession.

The "Anzac" attack after desperate actions, carried the summit of Sari Bahr and Chunuk Bair, the dominating positions in this area, but the attack on Suvla did not make the progress expected. Consequently, the "Anzac" were unable to maintain their position on the actual crest line, and after repeated counter-attacks were forced to withdraw to positions close below it. These positions were consolidated effectively.

The attack on Suvla was not developed quickly enough, and was brought to a standstill after an advance of about two and a half miles of ground had been gained. Both attacks, however, were sufficient to enable their lines to be connected along the front, more than 12 miles. Further reinforcements having arrived the attack was made on the 21st by the centre of this line. Thus the "Anzac" left advanced about three quarters of a mile, and a system of strong knolls was secured. Then on the left of the battle front the advanced Turkish trenches were stormed, and all the divisions engaged made progress, but as they were unable to gain the summit, were withdrawn.

The original front was of great power of defensive under modern conditions, and accounts for the difficulties of the troops, once the advantage of surprise had been lost. In all phases of these battles fortunes have varied with repeated attacks and counter-attacks. The losses inflicted on the enemy have been much heavier even than our own. The ground gained is held to be of great value, but these facts must not lead the public to suppose that the true objective has been gained, or that further serious and costly efforts will not be required before a decisive victory is won.

DECORATIONS FOR GALLANTRY.

August 26, 11.20 p.m.
The Gazette shows that thirteen Distinguished Service Orders and 21 Military Crosses have been awarded.

Among the former is Major Nightingale, of the 5th Gurkhas for most conspicuous gallantry at Krithia on June 4; Captain Abbot, of the 6th Gurkhas, for gallantry and distinguished conduct on June 23 and 20, at Gallipoli; Captain Rawson, of the 21st Kohat Battery, for gallant conduct and distinguished service on May 14 at Gaba Tepe; Captain Ryan, of the 6th Gurkhas, for a daring reconnaissance at Krithia on May 13 and gallant work on June 23 and 29; Captain Thom, of the 21st Kohat, for exceptionally gallant conduct at Gaba Tepe on June 21 and 20.

Among those who received the Military Crosses are Captain Roseiter, Captain Whitting, both of the 20th Jacobs Battery, for gallantry at Gallipoli.

AEROPLANE SINKS TURKISH TRANSPORT.

August 25, 6.00 p.m.
A communique from the Dardanelles affirms that the British left wing in the northern zone carried another 800 yards of Turkish trenches, but no definite date is given.
It adds that the French, in the southern zone, on the night of the 23rd, stormed an enemy post.
A French aeroplane squadron bombed various military points. One aeroplane sank a big Turkish transport at her moorings.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

"NOT UNDER GERMAN SUPREMACY."

August 25, 10.50 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey to-night issued a smashing reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, which shows that Germany alone is responsible for the war.

He says the Chancellor's speech means that Germany is to be supreme. The freedom of other nations must be what Germany makes out to them. Germany alone would be free to break international treaties, to crush, to refuse all mediation, to wage war, break all the rules of humanity on land and sea. Yet, while Germany acts thus, her commerce must remain free in time of war as if in time of peace.

Sir Edward Grey affirms that the freedom of the sea may be a reasonable subject for discussion and definition by agreement between nations after this war, but not by itself alone, while there is no freedom and no security against war and German methods of war on land. If there are to be guarantees against further war let them be equal, comprehensive, and effective guarantees, that with blind Germany as well as other nations.

Sir Edward Grey then turns to the speech of the German Minister of Finance, where he said that "for decades to come, Germany claims that the whole of the nations who resisted her should labour to pay her tribute in the form of war indemnities." Sir Edward Grey emphasises that not on such terms can peace be concluded, or the life of nations other than Germany be free, or even tolerable. The speeches of the Chancellor and the Finance Minister show that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. "If that is so, and as long as it is so, our Allies, and we, are fighting and must fight for the right to live—not under German supremacy, but real freedom and safety," concluded Sir Edward.

PRESS OPINIONS.

August 25, 6.30 a.m.
The papers warmly approve of Sir Edward Grey's masterly reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg which clearly shows that Germany's idea of freedom is that of a free fox in a free hen-roost.

THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION.

August 25, 2.25 p.m.
The newspapers are fiercely debating the question of voluntary or compulsory military service, the Northcliffe papers (*The Times*, *Daily Mail*, *Evening News*) taking the lead in the agitation against the present voluntary system, which is vigorously defended by the Liberal organs.
The dispute is not waged on party lines, for the *Telegraph* is opposing the *Times* and the *Daily Mail*, and a leading article is published, saying the country must trust the Government, has caused much jubilation in Liberal circles.

GERMAN WAR LOAN.

August 25, 2.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich reports that the Government's new War Loan at 6 per cent. issued at 99 offers great facilities to the small investor. The public is urged to contribute to the utmost as the obligation of 875 millions sterling must be discharged before any portion of the new loan is available for current needs.
The Government urges selling foreign securities and buying the loan.

"GERMANY'S WORD CANNOT BE ACCEPTED."

August 26, 6.30 a.m.
It is reported from New York that Count von Bernstorff's apology has fallen quite flat. The Press describes it as vague and incomplete, and demands a definite answer, not equivocation. Germany's word cannot be accepted.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT WILSON.

August 25, 2.25 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Boston, says a conference of the Governors of a score of States passed a resolution of confidence in President Wilson in an hour of deep international concern, and assuring him of their support "in all matters President Wilson deems best to promote in honour to maintain the peace and welfare of the nation."

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN

CONDENSED.

The situation in Riga is unchanged.

German newspapers publish a boastful statement made by the Crown Prince.

Russians show that the German naval attack was reckless and ill-planned.

Naval experts ridicule the German denial of their losses in the Gulf of Riga.

The Germans continue to exert maximum pressure between Bobr and Brast Litovsk.

A German aeroplane dropped bombs on Vesoul killing a woman and a child.

Sir Edward Grey has issued a smashing reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech.

The *Gazette* publishes a list of honours, conferred by the Tsar on British troops, for gallantry.

The newspapers at home are debating the question of voluntary or compulsory military service.

Count Bernstorff's apology has fallen quite flat in America; the press describes it as vague and incomplete.

The newspapers warmly approve Sir Edward Grey's masterly reply to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The Skupstina has overwhelmingly adopted a resolution declaring its determination to continue side by side with the Allies.

Experts say that the German version of the attack on Riga, pretending that it was merely a blockade, is simply absurd.

The Press Bureau has issued an account of the important operations since the 6th instant in the western extremity of Gallipoli.

A French aeroplane squadron bombed various military points at the Dardanelles and sank a big transport at her moorings.

Another crisis has arisen in the South Wales coalfield owing to the abrupt termination of the conciliation board without reaching a settlement regarding the recent agreement.

A communique from the Dardanelles affirms that the British left wing, in the northern zone, has carried another 800 yards of Turkish trenches, but no definite date is given.

270 British wounded prisoners have arrived in Tilbury. They were surprised to find everything as usual, as the Germans had told them that London had been burned by Zeppelins.

The five sole survivors of the Sivoutch have arrived at Revel and narrate that the vessel fought a German cruiser and two torpedo boats for an hour and a half, and with her last shell sank an enemy torpedo boat.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., meeting of Shareholders—noon.
Aquatic Fete V.R.O.—9 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Snow in Siberia.
It is reported from Mukder that snow fell in the Amur Province, lying to a depth of two feet. The crops were considerably damaged and the unseasonable visitation gave occasion for all kinds of depressing rumours.

"Scintillate Juris."
There is no light of the legal profession who can put things in quite such an epigrammatic way as Mr. Justice Darling, and recently he surprised himself. The action being tried concerned the income-tax assessment of one of our most popular jockeys—an "infant," by the way. "This boy," said Darling, J., "gets on a horse with no property, and gets off with a thousand pounds in his pocket." Has the career of a winning jockey ever been more neatly summed up?

Explorer's Wedding.
The marriage will take place shortly of Lieut. Commander J. H. Mather, R.N.V.R., and Miss Maud I. Barracough, the daughter of Mr. S. Barracough, of Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire. Commander Mather was a member of the late Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition in 1910-1913. When war broke out he was given a commission, and drafted to the Crystal Palace Depot, where he eventually was placed in charge of the signalling school. About a month ago he was further promoted to lieut.-commander.

Tax on Inherited Property.
The regulations for the collection of the tax on bequeathed property was promulgated some time ago, but their inauguration has been so far delayed. At the present, with a view to increasing the government revenue, the Chinese Ministry of Finance has decided to start the taxation at an early date. A tax is to be collected on all the property bequeathed by parents or relatives. This will be called the registration fee on the bequeathed property. The rate of the tax varies according to the amount of the property, ranging from half per cent. to four and half per cent.

Ceylon Planters Killed in Action.
A telegram has been received by the G. O. C. Troops, Ceylon, from Alexandria reporting that Second Lieutenant R. C. P. Derry, Ceylon Contingent, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, was killed in action on August 6, also that Lieut. A. H. Fomer, Ceylon Contingent, attached to the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, reported missing, is believed to have been killed in action on August 6. These young planters had many friends in Ceylon. Mr. Fomer was a keen ragger player who turned out regularly for Kelani Valley in the past few years.

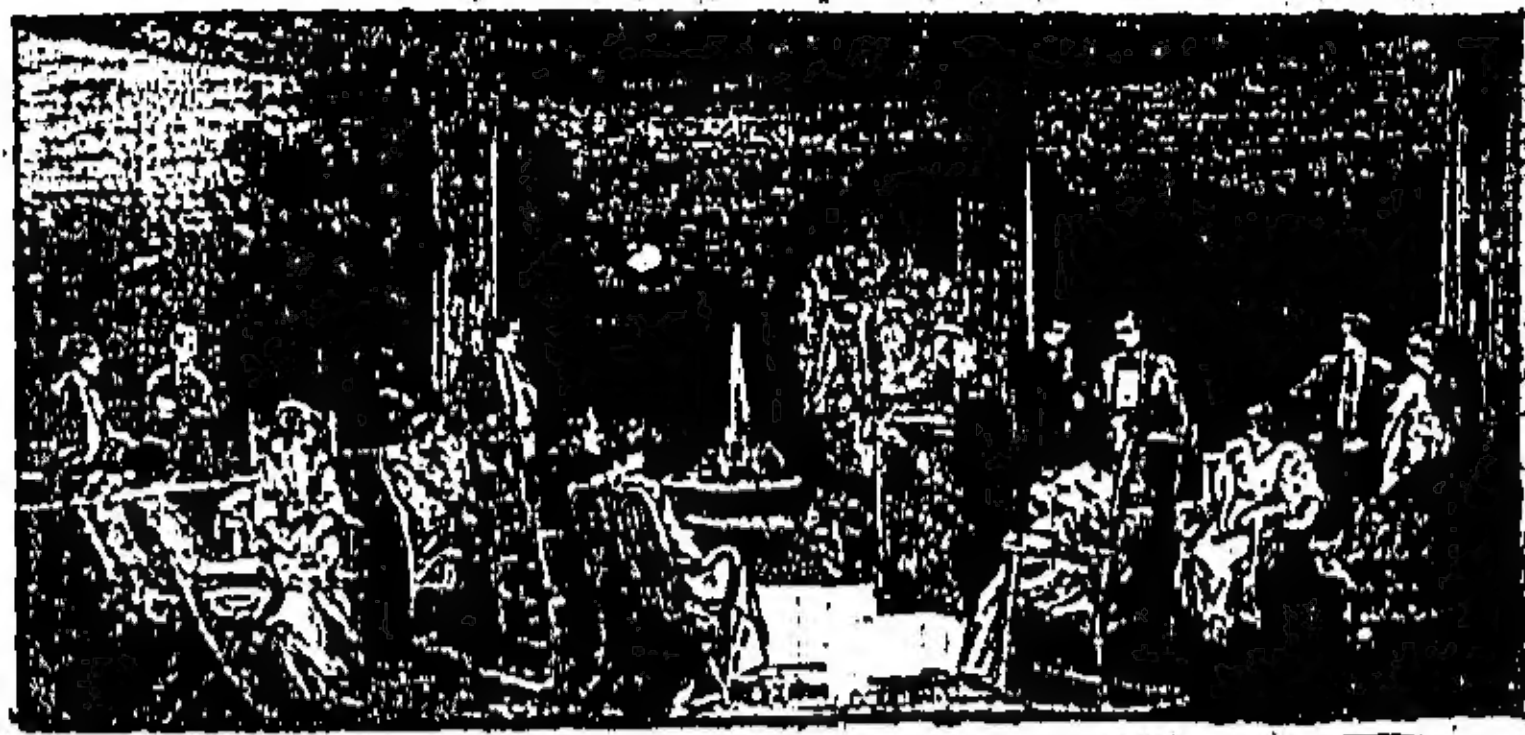
Accident on the Singapore Esplanade.
There was a nasty smash at the Cricket Club end of the Esplanade shortly after ten o'clock this morning. A car of the Straits Times of August 18, Mr. F. W. King, of the Singapore Harbour Board, was driving a car into town when the car came into collision with a horse and victoria that was coming across from the direction of the theatre. The animal was very badly cut up and bled freely from a gash in the chest. The wind screen in the car was smashed and the occupant's there were several passengers—were somewhat shaken but fortunately no one was injured.

Great Irrigation Scheme.
In the Punjab, in addition to the Sind Sagar scheme which has been postponed for the present, two important new projects are maturing. They are the Sutlej Valley and the Jhelum-Chenab schemes. The first is to irrigate no less than 1,500,000 acres partly in Bikanir and Bahawalpur territory below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Beas rivers and is expected to cost some 18 crores. The second will improve the water supply of inundation channels which now imperfectly irrigate a million-and-a-quarter acres on the Malian side below the confluence of the Jhelum and the Chenab rivers, and will make good any deficiency in water supply caused by the utilisation of rivers higher up in connection with the triple project.

NOTICE.

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THE SECOND GERMAN NOTE.

An American View.

The new German note, like the first, is not a reply, but an evasion says the New York Outlook. That may have been excusable in the former case, as the note was avowedly not final but tentative; it is inexcusable now. The German Government could not disavow the Lusitania massacre; it does not deny its planning—unless it be in a pitifully weak intimation that the vessel sank more quickly than expected; it totally fails to offer reparation or to agree to abandon the inhuman and unlawful practices at sea of which the destruction of the Lusitania was only the culminating offence. Three times—once in the Lusitania note, twice in the Lusitania notes—America has recorded its protest and affirmed its injury and the wrong done to itself, to all neutrals, and to civilization by the savagery of Germany in killing without warning or chance of escape non-combatants on merchant vessels. Impliedly Germany now tells us that she will not abandon the criminal practice, but that she is willing to talk with us about safeguarding American passengers on ships loaded and controlled as she directs. If we will abandon our plain, clear rights on the high seas, she will try to spare our lives! The suggestion is an insult.

It is not, moreover, rights only, but right, we are upholding. Privileges and profits may sometimes be abandoned; but right, never. As the leading neutral nation, America stands for the freedom of the seas, for the security of non-combatants' lives, for those basic ideas of international law which do not rest on technicalities but voice mankind's condemnation of murder and piracy. If this country had protested vigorously at the outset against the lawless invasion of Belgium and against the laying of mines by England in the North Sea, it would be in a stronger position now to uphold, not merely its own rights, but the world's sense of justice and humanity.

It is inconceivable that in any new note from the United States to Germany we should retreat an inch in our stand or in our declaration that we shall hold Germany to strict accountability for such offenses committed or which may be committed. The time for notes has gone by. Any note we can possibly send must be a repetition, and a re-repetition, of what we have said already. Self-respect requires this Nation to act; we have talked long enough. What our action should be a question for thoughtful decision. The Outlook has more than once pointed out that there are several possible courses of action, none of which necessarily involves a warlike attitude. Because this is not generally understood we repeat here what we said two weeks ago on this point:

We can declare non-intercourse with Germany, forbidding all trade between this country and the offending nation, and invite all other neutral Powers to unite

with us in this policy. Or we can go further than this: We might refuse all political intercourse with Germany, and thus say in the most emphatic manner possible that we will have nothing more to do with a lawless nation until it discontinues its lawless acts. Or we might go even further than this: We might say to Germany, You refuse to us the rights of a neutral; you have put to death unarmed American citizens; you have trespassed beyond the limits which civilized nations have placed upon the action of belligerents, and therefore you have no right to expect us to perform the duties of a neutral; you have deprived yourself of all right to claim neutrality of us; we are therefore placing guards upon German ships, opening our ports to the fleets of the Allies, and, with the sanction of the Government, are furthering the sending of munitions of war to the Allies; and we shall continue to feel free from the restraints of neutrality until you return to the practice of respecting our neutral rights.

Shall we limit ourselves to repeated remonstrances when our women and children have been killed, our rights to travel the high seas denied, our protest ignored when we denounce the supplanting of war as civilized peoples understand it by the barbarous slaughter of non-combatants? If so, a stain will rest on that page of our history which records that we were neither prepared nor brave enough to do anything but complain.

So far as the Germans defend their attack upon the Lusitania and the other misdeeds of their submarine warfare on merchant ships, it is as a reprisal or retaliation. England, they say, has in her blockade and minelaying exceeded former limitations of international law; therefore Germany may kill non-combatants as she chooses. This can hardly be called argument; it is that vicious misuse and expansion of technical rules that Germany has shown from the first: Antwerp has fortifications miles away from the city, therefore it is right and honorable purposely to drop bombs on houses in the centre and kill women and children; some Belgians may have fired on German soldiers, therefore it is right to kill and burn in indiscriminately in Louvain. And so on through the series of savage acts which have made Germany's conduct in this war horrible and repulsive. The old cry that England's blockade is starving German people has been over-exploited and its falsity is known. Germany is not carrying on her submarine war to get food into Germany, but to keep munitions of war out of England—a perfectly proper object, but not one to excuse atrocities. The fact is that from the beginning Germany has acted on the belief that might makes right: proof gathers that her purpose was aggressive from the start, and so far as she is now on the defensive it is from necessity alone. If neutral nations accept her plea of necessity for unprovoked warfare, they may later have to deal with that aggressive purpose exercised against themselves.

The proposal of Germany to respect American ships, or even specified belligerent merchant ships, to be used by American passengers, is a trap baited with self-interest. Not alone passengers but all non-combatants must be protected. To certify to Germany that such ships held no contraband would be to point out others not so certified for destruction, and to make ourselves accomplices if they are destroyed in defiance of the right of search and visit and regardless of life; and Germany evidently proposes to continue to do just this. Germany will not modify her submarine war to meet our rights; she asks us to waive our rights to meet her wrong-doing and to become an accessory thereto. We are not ready to help Germany accomplish the very thing which we have officially denounced and which has stirred our hearts to bitter resentment. Even to suggest it is a colossal international impertinence.

In the second Lusitania note our Government declared that it was contending "for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honours itself in respecting, and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority."

Until Germany admits its obligation to regard the rights of neutrals and non-combatants as to life and safety, it is futile folly to talk about passenger accommodations and blockades. The United States will not dicker. With or without the help of others, it should assert its rights and the rights of humanity. It must maintain as well as assert those rights, if it is to be hereafter a world power. It is impossible for this country long to acknowledge itself helpless and humiliated.

Prepaid Advertisements

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TO LET—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hongkong, with possession on October next. English Baths and Kitchen ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYREH" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court.

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Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A Flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

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Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st September next; desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Chong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course. For terms and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Houses in "Torres Buildings" Kowloon Cheap rental. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINION PROCUROTOR.

TO LET—From 1st September, that part of the building known as "Stonehenge" No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha—particularly suitable for a Boarding House. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

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TO LET—Offices and Godowns in Duddell Street. Apply to NORONHA & Co.

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TO LET—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—"La Hacienda" E. No. 74 Mount Kellat Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

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LOST—Brindled Scotch Terrier dog; answers to name of Mac. Lost in the vicinity of Kowloon City. Any one returning same to D. Logan, Kowloon Docks will be rewarded to the extent of \$25.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s Godowns 1 & 2 connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$160.00 per annum, together with permanent Steel Pier opposite godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

Steam Launch "America" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

2 Boats with their Moorings, both in first class condition having been recently thoroughly overhauled and relaid with new mooring chains.—For further information apply to R. C. Morton, Agent.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Infatohong, Sydney, Khammohom Oil Company Pagoda, Penang.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chinguan, Amoy, Hocktaihai, Amoy, Shichungshan, Hankow, Lorchongwoo, Yuchonglon Seefongkal, Shanghai.

Son Chinkiang, Wongsingtsze c/o Haiyuelai 31 Cunningham Road, Shanghai.

Teishun Tuekfoodoh, Shanghai, Liuyishin c/o Weibing Bank, Hankow.

Julkhenglee Taitung, Hotel, Swatow.

Yeesin cheong, Yinkow, Hangsang, Chefoo, Raymondho 133, Connaught Road Yokohama.

Prandeen Matsubara, Shanghai, Yiezan & Co. Queen's Road, Shanghai.

R. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

Whitehall Gardens, Melbourne, Melbourne, July 14.—An important inter-state conference has been opened with the object of effectively organising the work of making war munitions. The conference is very representative of prominent engineers, employers, and employees from all parts of Australia.

NOTICES.

THE TALK
OF THE MAN
WHO ENJOYS
HIS PIPE



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THE WINNING POST SUMMER ANNUAL	.80	THE POISON WAR, Alfred A. Roberts	4.00
A FAR COUNTRY, Winston Churchill	1.75	THE WARLORDS A.G. Gardner	.80
THE CRUISER ON WHEELS, Guy Thorne	.80	THE ROAD TOWARDS PEACE, Chas. W. Elliot	3.50
THE LITERARY MAN'S NEW TESTAMENT, W. L. Courtney	8.50	BRITISH WAR FINANCE, 1914—1915, W. R. Lawson	4.50
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HONGKONG.

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情物集并理真者事閱訪探大正論言官報本

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH

PETLEY.—On August 27, at "Tesla" Hongkong, to the wife
of J. H. W. Petley, a daughter.

DEATH

HASKETT.—This morning, at the Government Civil Hospital,
Florence Stockholm, dearly beloved wife of George Henry Haskett.
Funeral passes the Monument to-morrow, Saturday at 5
o'clock.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

A YEAR OF THE CENSORATE.

Among other peculiarities by which the present war will be
remembered is the fact that it has been carried on without the
presence of war correspondents. It is still too early to attempt to
speak definitely as to the gains or losses of the community at large
that have arisen out of this banning of the press, but we think that
the average man in the street who tries to take a fair view of a
question by seeing both sides of it is tolerably well satisfied that
total banning was a mistake—an awkward mistake—on the part of
the Government; and, further, that if the Government had its time
to come over again it would probably do differently.

When the prohibition was first announced we took the liberty
of hinting that there are trained war correspondents at home who
have seen more fighting than half the officers in the British army,
whose knowledge of the science of warfare is as up-to-date and as
accurate as that of many a tried soldier, and who, in fact and world-
experience, might leave the average army man a very long way
behind. Such men, proceeding to the seat of war, could certainly do
no harm, and circumstances are conceivable under which they might
be of a very great deal of use, apart from their own work. Un-
fortunately we have to own that journalism is not rich in this sort
of men, and that for one war correspondent of their class one could
find twenty of the half-experienced (who are often more useless than
the totally inexperienced), who have not learned to hold their
tongues and to mind their own business. It would be strange if
the authorities, knowing that this class exists, felt no resentment
against it. We all know what an incalculable amount of harm has
been done by people of this stamp during other wars, and thus can
fully sympathise with Earl Kitchener in his resolution that such
marplots should not again have an opportunity of making the Gov-
ernment's task more difficult than need be. Unfortunately, at the
commencement of the war, this latter class was the only one that
had tarried in the Governmental memory, and so the innocent had
to suffer for the guilty; all pressmen were regarded as tarred with
one brush and were told to stay at home.

Obviously the public was at once the gainer and the loser by
this drastic arrangement. By the exclusion of the unfit those at
home were spared the perusal of many needless and unwholesome
details which could be of no service to anyone, while the men in the
field were secure in the knowledge that an injudicious press would
not familiarise the enemy with their movements—as was so often the
case during the South African campaign. But, by the extension of
the prohibition to competent and trustworthy correspondents, a
terrible injustice was done to newspaper readers in general—
especially to those with relatives at the front—and to the Govern-
ment itself. Happily recruiting has been, so the Home papers say,
satisfactory on the whole. But how much more satisfactory would
it have been in the early stages, when volunteers were so urgently
needed, had the Home papers daily been filled with accounts of battles,
judiciously but thrillingly expressed? That, as the war went on,
the wires became amplified and the detail more liberal, is a tolerably
good intimation that the Government realised its mistake and was
endeavouring to mend matters as far as might be. But there are
some mistakes that cannot be remedied. The people do not like to
feel that they have been trifled with, and we are prepared to find
that the public mind will cherish resentment for many a long day
to come, in this respect. We would be the last to question the
value of the good old saw: "Never show children or fools un-
finished work;" we would also be the last to dispute the conclusion
at which Carlyle arrived, after many years of experience, in regard
to the prevalence of the fool class in Great Britain; but there is a
line to be drawn between the Government's taking every Tom, Dick
and Harry into its confidence over movements which they would
not in the least understand, and the other extreme of denying the
man who is helping to foot the bill a reasonable knowledge of how
war matters are proceeding. Had it not been for repeated public
protests, we greatly fear that it is on the latter lines that the
campaign would have been conducted to the end.

Our Nocturnal Musicians.

We have received yet another
complaint from one of our readers
as to the nuisance created by the
eternal Kowloon piano at dead of
night. Last night, we understand,
one of these instruments was
making the street hideous till
somewhere after one o'clock. The
same sort of thing not infre-
quently occurs on this side of the
Harbour, though that fact may
be no particular comfort to our
correspondent. How would it be
if the authorities were to frame
some regulation that would
keep this kind of thing to
some extent in check? At home
it is sufficient for a certain num-
ber of occupants of neighbouring
houses to communicate with the
police, to get the nuisance re-
mediated; and we believe that if
some half-dozen Kowloon house-
holders sent a similar complaint
to the O.S.P., the piano owners
might receive a hint. The ex-
periment might at least be tried.
If the Government can prohibit
the use of motor cars after a cer-
tain time of night it should be
possible for it to do the same by
pianos, flutes, harps, saxophones,
psalteries, dulcimers and other in-
struments of torture. Of course
there is the liberty of the subject
to be considered, but perhaps a
compromise between the
musicians and the police could be
entered into. No sensible neigh-
bour kicks at the idea of an oc-
casional jollification, even though
it be kept up till three in the
morning. But for the sake of the
comfort of others such occasions
should not be too frequent. If
the police would prohibit music
after twelve, except in cases
where a special permit for a given
night has been obtained, the
Colony would be a more pleasant
place to sleep in.

The Police Reserve.

Talking of the police and of
music, the fact that the two are
not necessarily irreconcilable is
attested by the existence of a
Police Reserve Band, which has
lately come into being, and
also by the projected promenade
concert which the Reserve an-
nounces. Congratulations! The
Police Reserve is going to do big
things for the Colony. Everyone
will admire its pluck in attempt-
ing to wake things up here by
means of such a daring innova-
tion as a promenade concert in
the Public Gardens; that is to
say, every one whose admiration
is worth the having. A body of
men bold enough to grapple
with Hongkong's traditional
dullness will stick at nothing. In
all seriousness one feels that the
D.S.P. of the Reserve, and his
assistants, are deserving of the
very highest praise for their un-
tiring efforts to make their men
into a really useful body. The
corps has only had a few months
of existence but instead of burst-
ing forth like Jonah's gourd and
then perishing with correspond-
ing rapidity, as is the way with
nine ventures out of ten in Hong-
kong, it has mounted steadily in
numbers and efficiency, and pro-
mises to be as good an investment
as ever the Government entered
upon.

Our Burglar.

And so Our Burglar is dead.
Concerning the dead let us say
nothing but good, and straight-
way own that, whatever may have
been his shortcomings, where
common or garden honesty is
concerned, he was an unusually
clever man when it came to a
question of entering (or leaving!)
enclosed premises without first
having obtained the consent of
the owners, lessees or what not of
the said premises. Some time
ago we asked after his health and
learned that he was peacefully
occupied in making something or
other—boots, we believe—in the
goal, and was giving trouble to
no man. And now he has died,
calmly and without flourish of
trumpets. We should have pre-
ferred a more dramatic end for
him. But after all, it was his
business and not ours. Perhaps
he perished from despair at not
finding the mortar of his cell wall
so responsive to the touch of a
bucket handle as was formerly
the case.

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT ROOTS IT AT ONE GATE TO
MAKE DEFENCE AND AT ANOTHER
TO LET IN THE FOE.—Milton.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80;
rain.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76;
rain.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph
published 34½ columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 34½ published.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per a.s. Sar-
dinia to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s.
Miyasaki Maru to-day at 11
a.m.
English Mail.—Closed per a.s.
Novara to-day at 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Sardinia to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Canton Insurances. — \$390,
buyers.
North China Insurances. —
\$160, buyers.
Douglas's. — \$65½, buyers.
China Sugars. — \$128, buyers.
Lazans. — \$38, sellers.
Rauha. — \$3.90, sellers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. — \$22½,
sellers.
Shall Transports. — 91½,
sellers.
Star Ferries. — \$36, sellers.
Hongkong Lands — \$100,
buyers.
Humphrey's Estates. — \$8.80,
buyers.
Green Islands. — \$8.15, buyers.
Hongkong Tramways. — \$5.15,
buyers.
Steam Laundry. — \$3.10,
buyers.
Union Waterboats. — \$17½,
buyers.
Shanghai Docks \$62, buyers.
Kung Yik. — \$1.16, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on
demand to-day is 1s 9 3/8d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 132nd anniversary
of the first hydrogen balloon
ascent, made by the French
aeronauts Robert and Charles.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
The ordinary half yearly meet-
ing of shareholders will be held
at the company's hotel to-morrow
at noon.

Victoria Recreation Club.

An aquatic fete will be held in
the Bath at the Victoria Recrea-
tion Club to-morrow night at 9
p.m. Half the proceeds will be
handed to the Cigarette and To-
bacco Fund.

Kallan Mining

We are informed that the total
output of the Administration's
mines for the week ending 14th
August amounted to 530,162 tons
and the Sales during the period,
to 545,87 tons.

On Holiday.

Among the passengers on the
s.s. Miyasaki Maru were Mr. and
Mrs. H. P. Winslow, of the Can-
ton Kowloon Railway, and child,
who are bound for Japan on a
short holiday.

Dogs Without Muzzles.

At the Police Court, this
morning, Dr. K. B. Weigels-
berg, and Mr. Murray
Scott, were each fined \$5 for
permitting their dogs to wander
without muzzles.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Haskett.

We regret to record the death
of Mrs. Florence Stockholm Haskett,
wife of Mr. G. H. Haskett,
of the Public Works Department,
which took place this morning at
the Government Civil Hospital.
The deceased lady, who had been
married rather less than a year,
was taken ill recently and ad-
mitted to the hospital, where,
despite every attention, she died.
The funeral will take place to-
morrow, the cortege passing the
monument at 5 p.m.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

BRITISH PLUCK.

The Dardanelles.

The somewhat lengthy Dard-
anelles wire which came in during
the night is of a bracing, steady-
ing order; exactly the sort that
is needed just now. The struggle
with Germany has been a long
and a keen one, and, Britishers
being no more than human, there
is quite a possibility, unless they
keep tight hold of themselves,
of their slackening as soon as the
end comes reasonably within
sight. The War Office is deter-
mined that neither the Dard-
anelles battle nor the war itself
shall be cabled won until
everything is cleared up neatly.
"The ground gained is held
to be of much value, but this fact
must not lead the public to sup-
pose that the true objective has
been gained, or that further
serious and costly efforts will not
be required before a decisive
victory is won." People are dense
indeed who cannot see the moral
value of such a warning. It is
noworthy, too, in this particular
message, that the Press Bureau
has developed a frankness that
one has hardly been inclined
to associate with it hitherto.
"The attack at Suvla was not
developed quickly enough." Con-
gratulations to the Bureau—or
else to the Censorate. There is
no good purpose to be served in
holding back such admissions.
Of course there is also the brighter
side of the wire to be considered;
in spite of drawbacks and minor
reverses and heavy losses, it seems
we should not be over sanguine
if we assumed that the real back
of the difficulty is broken.

The Conscription Debate.

We really don't know why
the enterprising proprietor of
the *Daily Mail* and kindred
papers should be so keen on on-
going half-way to meet trouble.
If he understands the British
public (and we should say, at a
rough guess, that few men have a
more intimate knowledge of it) he
is aware that it will reject the
idea of compulsory service—until
it comes; and then will accept it
resignedly. Then why "boast"
it? Why seek to make advertis-
ing capital out of it? The as-
sumption is that Lord Northcliffe
made such a frightful blunder in
his attack on Earl Kitchener that
he is at his wits' end to know
how to re-instate his profound
papers in their former popularity;
that he feels that conscription is
probably the thing of the future
and that therefore the *Times*,
Daily Mail etc. may as well
have the credit of having been
the first to advocate it. Privately
one feels that there is precious
little to choose (where "playing
the game by the country is a
time of stress is concerned) be-
tween the *Daily Mail*, the Welsh
miners, and certain coal-owners
who seek a more than ordinary
profit on their wares.

Britisher and German.

Again the telegrams give us
thrilling little illustrations of the
essential grit and pluck which
mark the modern British soldier
and sailor as being determined to
keep alive the traditions which
his fathers laid down. During
the last few days we have
had glowing accounts of how
officers and men gained the
V.O., and this morning, mention
is made of other special deeds of
valour that have won the cross
of the D.S.O. or the Military Cross.
Further, we have the Danes' tri-
bute to the coolness of our sea-
men; and, again, an account of the
unbreakable spirit of the
prisoners who have just come
back wounded from Germany.
Contrast all this with the contempt-
ible figure that the enemy is
cutting. "The Germans told us
London had been burned," say
the ex-prisoners. "Germany's
word cannot be accepted," says
America. "A German aeroplane
has killed a woman and a child."
And so on. And what of the
bombastic manifesto of that poor
half-witted ape the Crown Prince
"As a volcano with untamable
force." But this is the end of
a column and his balderdash
doesn't justify our breaking into
a new one.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Shensi Oil Fields.

Peking, August 15.
Owing to the sudden departure
of Mr. Hsiung Hsi-lin, director of
the National Oil Bureau, and the
non-production of oil in the two
new wells of the Standard Oil
Company in Shensi, the formal
agreement between the Chinese
Government and the American
Company which was to be signed
on June 7 last, is still unsigned
and Mr. Bemis director of the
company in China, will shortly
leave for the United States to
confer with his head office at New
York regarding the new con-
ditions. As everything is now
done by the American company in
connection with the Shensi
fields, it becomes unnecessary to
retain this National Oil Bureau
which will most probably be
amalgamated with the Ministry
of the Interior to save expense.
Japanese Newspaper Policy
in China.

The Osaka Mainichi says that
owing to the boycott of Japanese
goods and other reasons, the
Japanese officials and merchants,
will shortly, through the support
of the Japanese Legation in Pek-
ing, establish an English daily
newspaper in the Chinese Capital
and Chinese journals in Hankow,
Canton, Shanghai, Changsha,
Tientsin and other important
cities. The object is to cultivate
good relations and friendship with
the Chinese people, especially
with officials and merchants, and
for the augmentation of Japanese
political and commercial in-
fluences in China after the war,
when the western countries will
surely do their best to catch the
vast Chinese markets.

In the article, the writer does
not believe that German
commerce in China and
other places in the Far East
will be really destroyed and
prevented from revival by the
boycott of the Allies, so that pre-
parations must be made before-
hand to combat German com-
merce in the Chinese Republic.
It is expected that more Japanese-
owned Chinese journals will
appear in China soon.

The Revival of Monarchy.
As expected, the Japanese
vernacular papers in Peking and
Tientsin give a warm reception
to the news of the formation of
the "Chou-an Hui" or "Peace-
Preservation Society" by the
members of the Tsen-chen Yuan
with the object of favouring the
revival of the Monarchical system
in China. Among the higher
classes of Chinese, in addition
to those old officials and officers
who naturally favour this idea,
Chinese military men chiefly
welcome the revival of Monarchy
in Peking.

Peking, August 16.

The Chinese Government dis-
avow any knowledge about the
organization of the Chou-an Hui
or Peace-Preservation Society by
Yen Fu, Yang Tu and Sun Yu-
yun, members of the State Coun-
cil, and that it has been
organized entirely on their
own responsibilities. "To-
day's *Yahsiyapao*, or *Asiatik*
Daily News leader was written by
a well-known Chinese journalist
Mr. Huang Yuan-sheng dealing
with the unsuitability of the Re-
publican system of Government
for China. He says that its col-
umns will be opened to Chinese
and foreign readers for the
discussion of this important
subject which, he says, con-
cerns the life or death of China.
The alleged interviews with Dr.
Goodnow, American Constitu-
tional Adviser to the President,
favouring the establishment of a
monarchical system of govern-
ment in Peking, are loudly eulog-
ized by the editor as the best
medicine for saving China from
her destruction through internal
disturbances and incessant strife
between the various factions, as
in the case of Mexico, Portugal
and other so-called republics in
South and Central America. It is
believed that Chinese journals
will be started at Shanghai, Wu-
chang, Canton, Nanking and other
important cities in South and
Central China to prepare the
people for the revival of the mon-
archical system in China, as there
is not the slightest doubt the most
strenuous opposition will come
from Southern Chinese. The
majority of the natives of North
China welcome the idea of one-

THE ST. JOHN AMBUL- ANCE ASSOCIATION.

Home Nursing Examination.

In connection with the Ex-
amination recently held at the
Royal Naval Hospital—the results
of which were published a few
days ago—the following extract
from the General Report of the
Hon. Examiner (Surgeon-Gen-
eral Heskyn R.N.) will be of in-
terest. "Each candidate, was
set, besides the paper of five
questions, at least six, and in
most cases, eight tests, of which
a competent know-
ledge had to be shown in
the application of the roller
bandage, band-making, including
the ordinary appliances employed
in nursing the sick, and the use
of the clinical thermometer.
The standard was found to be
high—two candidates obtaining
over 95 per cent, and twelve others
over 70 per cent, of marks—and
reflects great credit on the in-
structor and on the individual
members of the Class."

Lady May will hand the
Certificates to the twenty-one
successful candidates on Friday
next, September 5, at 10.45 a.m.
at the Military Hospital, Bowen
Road.

P. & O. SPECIAL BOAT TRAIN.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt,
Superintendent of the P. & O.
Company's local offices writes:—
I beg to inform you that I have
received telegraphic advice from
my Managing Directors in London
that commencing from the arrival
of the Homeward Mail Steamer
"Persia" at Marseilles on or about
the 12th September the Special
Boat Train Service from Marseilles
to London, including Sleeping
Car accommodation, in con-
nection with the Homeward P. & O.
Mail steamers will be resumed.
In the same way with the Out-
ward P. & O. Mail Steamers the
Special Boat Train Service from
London to Marseilles will be re-
sumed on and after the sailing of
the s.s. "Medina" from Marseilles
on or about the 12th September
1915.

This no doubt will be of general
interest to the travelling public
and perhaps therefore you will be
good enough to make some men-
tion of it in the items of general
news in your paper.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Horaby
advise us that the Langkat output
for the current month is as
follows:—

August 1	...	Tons 242
" 2	...	238
" 3	...	214
" 4	...	243
" 5	...	211
" 6	...	221
" 7	...	235
" 8	...	229
" 9	...	226
" 10	...	225
" 11	...	215
" 12	...	240
" 13	...	232
" 14	...	214
" 15	...	204
" 16	...	214
" 17	...	216
" 18	...	215
" 19	...	213
" 20	...	208
" 21	...	213
" 22	...	203
" 23	...	214
" 24	...	208
" 25	...	215
" 26	...	208

Total to 26th inst. 5,717

Daily average 219.89

man rule so that there is no nec-
essity to prepare them for the com-
ing revival of monarchy.

Among the officials and officers
in the Capital, very few of them
dare to express any real opinion
about the sudden rising of the
"Chou-an Hui" which has already
caused a sensation among the
Chinese masses.

AUSTRIAN RED BOOK.

Backstage Intrigues as "Discussions."

Rome, July 14.—A resume of the Austrian Red Book telegraphed from Basel seems to show that its publication is designed for those who are unable to read the documents in the Italian Green Book, or those quoted by Signor Salandra in his speech at the Capitol on June 2 and by Signor Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, at the Trocadero on June 24.

Perhaps the most interesting point in the statement, that "discussion" between Italy and Austria continued after the denunciation of the Triple Alliance on May 4. This can only refer to the list of concessions which, as Signor Salandra explained, reached the Government "after they had been in the hands of various politicians and journalists," and the suggestion that these backstairs intrigues can be called diplomatic discussions is remarkable.

Another curious contention is that during the Libyan war Austria-Hungary endeavored "in vain" to invoke the application of Article VII. of the Alliance. The documents in the Green Book and the history of the operations against the Turks completely disprove this extraordinary allegation.

July 15.—A fuller resume of the Austrian Red-book telegraphed from Zurich and published in the *Messenger* does not contain any new diplomatic revelations. It emphasizes the fact that, while Italy from the first stood firm for an exact interpretation of Clause VII., which provided for a "previous" agreement, Austria struggled hard to avoid the obligations of the alliance, and argued as though the word previous were not in the text.

There is a particularly interesting passage in the dispatch of Baron von Macchio, which complains that Baron Sonnino's nature was "profoundly distrustful," and that he seemed to think that Austria was "playing with Italy." A study of the documents seems to afford the fullest justification of Baron Sonnino's attitude.

The Red-book seeks to defend the last desperate throw of Austria and Germany by the assertion that Baron Sonnino did not fully inform the King and Cabinet regarding the Austrian concessions. Baron von Macchio telegraphed on May 10 that it "seemed opportune to make known the list of concessions authorized by Prince Bulow and himself. In this way there was a chance of countermaining the game of Signor Salandra, Baron Sonnino, and Signor Martini." Baron von Macchio actually prepared a treaty, which "was to have been presented immediately to the new Ministry, and on May 22, after failure of the manoeuvres with the Giolitti Party, Baron de Buriar telegraphed to Baron von Macchio to make another attempt at an agreement with the Government on the basis of the offers made to Signor Giolitti and further concession regarding the occupation of the ceded territories.

Perhaps these revelations may satisfy the public of the Central Empires. In any other country they will only increase the condemnation which Austria and Germany deserve for having attempted to go behind the backs of the Italian Government. In Italy the names of the three who roused the special anger of Austria and Germany will be justly held in honour.

In his speech at the Capitol Signor Salandra quoted a telegram sent by the Marquis di San Giuliano to the Duke of Avarna on July 25 which he condemned the Austrian war against Serbia as an "act of aggression and provocation" and added, "We then made it known that if Austria persisted in her action in regard to Serbia the Triple Alliance would be smashed to pieces." Discussing Austria's final concessions and the German offer to "guarantee" them, he said their acceptance would have meant that Italy would have to turn to Germany for everything.

In his Trocadero speech Signor Tittoni stated that on April 30, 1913, Austria-Hungary, by threatening to occupy Montenegro, was on the point of creating the situation which had since

TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH WALES MINERS.

STILL UNSATISFIED.

(Router's Service. To The "Telegraph")

London, Received, Aug. 23. Another crisis, has suddenly arisen in the South Wales coal-field owing to the abrupt termination of the Conciliation Board in the afternoon without reaching a settlement regarding the recent agreement. The owners, however, somewhat relieved the situation by deciding to pay increased wages under the original Government terms without delay.

GERMAN OFFICER ON THE WAR.

His Country's Restless Ambition.

The Press Bureau on July 14, issued a communication from Professor Pares, the authorized correspondent at Russian Headquarters, in which the following account of a conversation with a captured German officer occurs:—

The German officer, who was commander of a battery which was cut off by the Russians, came from the Rhine and had lived long in Hamburg, and he inspired in his captors the greatest respect by his culture and good feeling. He spoke perfectly frankly. I asked on what side Germany could hope for any deciding success. He admitted at once that no such point, of the kind that Napoleon used to look for, was to be found on any side, and he maintained that from the outset, both militarily and politically, Germany was fighting a purely defensive war, of course by frequent counter-offensives. In that case, I suggested, Germany could only have peace by our offering it, that is, by our getting tired of the war; and surely it was unfortunate that she had all of us against her at once.

In reply, he reminded me of the German word *Streber*, which means a restless, pushing person who is always disturbing and annoying others. Economically, he said, the struggle for life in Germany had become almost impossible of which he himself had seen many instances. Some outlet was essential, and this England and the other Powers had united to prevent. I said that for us English the issue was whether Germany should have things which we at present possess, and that we were not likely to give them up without fighting. He quite accepted this. Germany, he said, was like the troublesome boy of the school who was dissatisfied and had a grievance and was always making things unpleasant for all the rest, so that there was no wonder if he was not liked.

I suggested that this went too far, if his own old Allies, such as Italy, turned against him. He expressed a natural resentment against Italy, and said that, anyhow, right was on the side of Germany, who would continue to defend herself to the end. I answered that we might disagree as to the question of right, but that I could not understand how any successful issue could be hoped for under such conditions. He was of my opinion, and twice spoke of the war as a "catastrophe."

I asked, then, why Germany should persist in a policy which had obviously, especially in the case of Italy, proved to be a misguided one; we all felt admiration for the magnificent fighting power of the German Army, which might have dealt successfully with us separately; but it had been set an impossible task. He replied that England had a long experience, and that policy with her was well thought out; Germany had only some 40 years of a united existence behind her, and the policy which had led to "the catastrophe" could not, as a policy, be defended.

I asked whether it was likely to be changed, and to this I neither expected nor got any answer. But it was interesting that, in spite of the great successes in Western Galicia, he described the present mood of the army as nothing like the first great outbreak of enthusiasm at the beginning of the war.

arisen between Austria and Italy through the action against Serbia. Austria was then warned that if she endeavored to upset the balance in the Adriatic, not only Article 7, but the whole Triple Alliance would cease to exist.

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Poliahwalla and Kotwall

in their Yarn report state:— After the issue of our last report on the 13th instant, per s.s. Malta the market again quieted down, with hardly any business passing during the first part of the fortnight.

Later, however, a more lively tone has prevailed, resulting in comparatively substantial sales, which reach the not unhandsome total of 8,000 bales.

Prices, on the whole, have been steady to firm, middling "lens" showing an advance of fifty cents to one and a half dollars, but superior "lens" have not altered, owing to the Yunnan market, the main outlet for this class of yarn, having been almost at a standstill for the past few weeks.

Deliveries have also been a little more active than in the preceding period.

Closing tone fairly firm.

Total sales 8,000 bales.

Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 47,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The extra steamer Rangoon Maru from Bombay, has brought in 3,900 bales for Hongkong, and 3,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, coasports etc. 1,000 bales.

Shanghai.—This market is reported as being still active.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows: 300 bales Setra No. 10 at \$97½ to 98, 200 bales Setra No. 20 at \$127 to 129, 500 bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at \$114 to 117.

Raw Cotton.—Bengal or Chinese No. sales. Quotation, Bengal at \$18 to \$22 Chinese at \$23 to \$27 per picul.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued

to-day by M. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P.

(Reserve) state:—

Parades.

(Central Police Station 6 p.m.)

Monday, August 30th—1st British

Platoon and 1st & 2nd Portu-

guese Platoons, under own Com-

manders.

Tuesday, August 31st—Indian

Platoon under Chief Inspector.

Indian Recruits under Sergeant-

Major.

Wednesday, September, 1st—

3rd & 4th Chinese Platoons under

own Commanders. All Recruits

of Chinese Co., under Chief In-

spector.

Thursday, September 2nd—

3rd & 4th Portuguese Platoons

under own Commanders. Details

from Portuguese Co., under

Crown-Sergeant C. M. S. Alves.

Promenade Concert.

Saturday evening, September

18th has been provisionally fixed

for the first Police Reserve pro-

menade concert. Same will take

place in the Public Gardens.

Sergeant F. A. V. Ribeiro will

take charge of all arrangements

for illuminating the grounds,

providing seating accommodation,

etc.

As the Authorities require that

a charge for admission should be

made, this will be fixed at 10 cts.

Members of the Naval, Military

and Police Forces in uniform will

not be charged.

Patrol Instructions.

The following will report at the

Charge-Room, Central Police

Station, Uniform, with Caps,

Belts, Truncheons, etc., will be

issued at the Station.

Men warned for Patrol must

procure belt hooks from Noordin.

Monday, August 30th 5.50 p.m.

Sergt. Lamert, Wilks, F. Hobbs,

Goodwin and Ramsay. Also

Bowen-Rowlands and Gibson to

patrol with Inspector Wilson.

Monday, August 30th 3.30 p.m.

Arnold, Wright, Reynolds,

Grimble and Hooper.

Tuesday, August 31st 5.50

p.m. Chief Inspector Mason,

Ireson, Robertson, Fothergill and

Packham. 8.50 p.m. Crown-

Sergeant Evans, Silva-Netto,

East-ace, Ormiston, and Sleat.

Also Crown-Sergeant A. E. Alves

and Sergeant Safford to patrol

with Inspector Taylor.

Note. Whilst having instruction

in Patrol duties N. O. Officers of

the Reserve are requested not to

wear any badges of rank.

Dismissed.

With the sanction of the Hon.

C.S.P., J. T. Souza, of the Portu-

guese Co., is dismissed from the

force.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of Our
By-products and Specialities.

CORNER BEEF, CORNER PORK,
VARIETY OF SAUSAGES,
PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,
DRIPPING, LARD,
CORNER TONGUES, SMOKED TONGUES,
PORK PIES, &C., &C.,
WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR QUALITY.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news con-
tained in the "Hongkong
Telegraph" of August 27,
1914.

Germany's Heavy Losses.

It is confirmed that the Army
Corps of the Prussian Guards
suffered heavily, losing many
men in a hand-to-hand fight with
Algerian troops. Since the 24th,
the Germans have not succeeded
in preventing the methodical
movements of the French Com-
mander-in-Chief. The Russians
are pushing their forward march
and have routed an Austrian
Cavalry Division.

Austrians Wiped Out.

The Servians have wiped out
the Austrians from Shabat, and
from the whole of Servian
territory.

France Determined.

All in France are determined
to fight to the bitter end.

Military Governor in Belgium.

Fird-Marshall Von der Goltz
has been appointed Military Gov-
ernor of the occupied part of Bel-
gium. A Civil Governor has also
been appointed.

The Defence of Antwerp.

A Belgian official despatch says
the army sallied out of Antwerp
and drove three German divisions
yesterday back for a distance of
ten miles from the neighbourhood
of Malines upon Vilvorde.

British Troops Gallant.

Details of the great battle show
enormous losses on both sides.
The British troops and African
troops inflicted severe losses on
the German Imperial Guard. All
reports are unanimous in praising
the admirable behaviour of the
English troops, which only fell
back at the express command of
the Generalissimo (General Joffre)
and not owing to pressure by the
enemy. The Algerian soldiers
distinguished themselves by a
magnificent bayonet charge,
advancing three kilometres in spite
of a deadly fire from mitrailleuses.

Emperor's Uncle Reported

Killed.

It is reported on good authority
that the Emperor's uncle, Prince
Frederick Leopold, commander-
in-chief of the Imperial Guard,
was killed.

The Defence of Tsingtau.

A cable has been received in
New York from Tsingtau which
says:—"A cypher message from
the Emperor William instructing
the garrison to defend the position
to the utmost was read at
roll-call on Friday evening and
was received stoically. The
Germans have dynamited all tall
structures which would be of
assistance to the attacking fleet
by giving sighting points also the
railroad bridge at the boundary
of their leased territory. They
have also razed Chinese villages
within their territory, the in-
habitants of these villages being
partially compensated.

Local.

The prize ship O. Ferdinand
Laeser arrived in the harbour
this afternoon.

Rheumatism Knocked out

Rheumatism, one of the most terrible foes
of suffering humanity, is "knocked out,"
conquered by that champion of the people,
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The
marvellous cures effected by this wonder-
ful remedy have caused astonishment in
every land on the face of the earth. In
Europe, in America, in Australia, as well
as right here, multitudes of Rheu-
matic victims have obtained instant relief
and speedy CURE through Little's Ori-
ental Balm when all else had failed.

Our offices are flooded with letters from
grateful men and women who once suf-
fered at YOU suffer, and who sought and
found relief in Little's Oriental Balm—as
YOU may do.

Do it TO-DAY.
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.
KING'S REGULATION
No. 10 of 1915.

The Undersigned, His Britan-
nic Majesty's Envoy Extra-
ordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary, publicly notifies all
whom it may concern that it has
been decided by His Majesty's
Government that delivery of
goods already sold to enemy
firms in China must be completed
by the following time limits:

Not later than August 25th,
1915, in respect of goods already
in stock in China:

Not later than five days after
arrival in the port of discharge in
China in respect of goods which
left the United Kingdom prior to
July 25th, 1915 but which have
not yet arrived in China:

Not later than September 26th,
1915, in respect of goods which
left the United Kingdom after
July 25th, 1915, but which had
been handed to an inland carrier
for shipment before July 26th,
1915.

Delivery of goods to enemy
firms in China will not be per-
mitted after the dates mentioned
above.

Sd. J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking August 14th, 1915.

N.B.—In accordance with in-
structions dated August 20th
from His Majesty's Minis-
ter at Peking, it is hereby
notified in reference to the
above that goods from any
British Colony or Dominion
will be accorded treatment
precisely similar to goods
from the United Kingdom.

Sd. E. C. WILTON,

Acting British Consul General,

Canton, August 26th, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by
Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 1st September, 1915, com-

encing at 11 a.m. at his Sales

Rooms Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable

Household Furniture.

also

1 Cottage piano by Krauss

1 Cottage piano by Bamsall &

Sons.

1 Perambulator.

On view from Monday, the

30th August.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

LOST.

LOST.—Strayed from Beverley,

Minden Row, Kowloon, fox

terrier about 3 months old, ans-

wers to name of Jack. Finder

will be rewarded.

HENRY HEATH
STRAW HATS

IN
LATEST SHAPES

LOCAL AGENTS

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 340.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF THE FAMOUS

"SAXONE"

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE SMARTEST AND BEST IN
BRITISH FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

ALL KINDS OF
JEWELLERY, WATCHES, BINOCULARS, ETC.
EXQUISITE DESIGNS FULLY GUARANTEED BEST MAKE
Special Bargains in Gold Pocket WATCHES.



COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2564	SUSSEX BY THE SEA TILL HE BOYS SOME HOME	Thorpe Bates
2562	ABSENT I KNOW OF TWO BRIGHT EYES	Gerald O'Brien
2561	JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE MOTHER COMRADES	Quartette
2557	THE AUSTRALIAN PATROL COMMONWEALTH MARCH	H.M. Scots Guards Band
2534	AM I ALONE (PATIENCE) WHEN I GO OUT OF DOOR	Walter Passmore
2521	PERHAPS YOU DON'T IMAGINE THE BIG BRASS BAND	Walter Passmore Passmore & Howe

CALL OR PHONE 1322

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.,

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF
HOME BOTTLED GUINNESS' STOUT
ON THE MARKET



THIS FAMOUS BRAND
OF STOUT

IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
AS A STANDARD OF QUALITY
AND PURITY.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Roushew Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	31st Aug.	4th Sept.
TAIYUAN	20th Sept.	24th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 31st Aug.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched as above on the 18th September.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 27, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO
STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 27th AUGUST:

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Faishan.

SATURDAY, 28th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 2006.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th AUGUST.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA
NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
(HOTEL MANHATTAN (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. **Atsuta Maru** Capt. T. Sato. T. 16,000 {THURS., 9th Sept., at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Yokohama. **Aki Maru** Capt. Noma. T. 12,500 {TUES., 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.
Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye. T. 12,500 {TUES., 21st Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. **Tango Maru** Capt. Soyeda. T. 13,500 {TUES., 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.
Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda. T. 9,000 {FRI., 15th Oct., at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon. **Tosa Maru** Capt. Takano. T. 10,000 {FRIDAY, 13rd Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo. **Rangoon Maru** Capt. H. Nomura. T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe. **Iyo Maru** Capt. Okamoto. T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama. **Miyasaki Maru** Capt. Teraraka. T. 16,000 {FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. **Nikko Maru** Capt. Takeda. T. 9,000 {SUN., 12th Sept., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama. **Hakata Maru** Capt. Kawashima. T. 12,500 {FRIDAY, 13th Aug.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.—
" Return " 300. " Return " 325.—
" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.—
" Return " 605. " Return " 550.—

To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York £60.13.0
Montreal £60.3.0

To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single £25.
" 1st Return £17.10.—

To Sydney, 1st Single £40. To Melbourne 1st Single £41.
" 1st Return £72. " 1st Return £73.16.—

To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.
" 2nd " 90. " 2nd " 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SHANGHAI.....Luchow29th Aug. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....Yingchow31st Aug. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang1st Sept. at 9 a.m.
WWEI & TIENHSINHuichow3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinbus," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 27th August, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tikinkix	JAPAN	29th Aug.	JAVA	1st Sept.
Tikmanock	JAPAN	1st Sept.	JAVA	6th Sept.
Tikarocmx	JAVA	5th Sept.	SHAI	12th Sept.
Tikilwongx	JAVA	7th Sept.	JAPAN	13th Sept.

Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 14th Sept., at noon.
Nippon Maru	22,000 - 18 knots	28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	12th Oct., at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	9th Nov., at noon.

First Class to London.....£120. Return (6 months) £260.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " " £120.

" " " San Francisco £45. " " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA
VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	23rd Aug.	28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
St Albans	13th Sept.	17th Sept. "
Empire		6th Oct. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 27th Aug. at 3.00 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st Aug. at 3.00 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Accident to s.s. Sri Patani.
The steamer Sri Patani, owned by Messrs. Gaggino and Co., has been brought into Singapore in a disabled condition. She was on her way to Singapore from Sabang when, between Penang and Port Swettenham she lost her propeller. Fortunately the steamer Pin Song sighted her and picked her up, the tow into the Singapore Roads being carried out without mishap.

Notice to Mariners.
Notice is hereby given that on the 17th August 1915 the character of the South-west Horn Light was changed to an "Aga" acetylene light, occulting every 3 seconds, thus:—Light 0.3 seconds. Eclipse 2.7 seconds. The candle-power of the Light has been considerably increased. The other characteristics of the Light remain unchanged. By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

Regulations Concerning Fairways, Etc.
Lieut.-Gen. K. Ohtani, Commander of the Seito Garrison, issued, under date of the 7th inst., the Regulations concerning the fairways for vessels intending to make the port of Seito as well as those re the water areas included in the danger zones in and outside the port. The Regulations comprise 76 articles and supplementary clauses, of which the following are the principal ones:—Harbour Limits: The water area south of a line connecting the West Point of Kushan (Kangshan) with Cape Orane, and north of a line connecting Cape Asahi with Cape Byle is called the port of Seito. The east of a line drawn due south (Mag.) from Yaneishan in the port of Seito is called Outer Harbour and the remainder Inner Harbour. Water areas closed to Navigation: Vessels are prohibited from navigating in the following water areas about the port of Seito until further notice:—
1. The water area within a line connecting a point 3 miles north of Takungto Island with a point 6 miles west thereof and a point 8.7 miles west of 63° N. thereof.
2. The water area for 1.5 miles from the coast of Chungfeng Island. The Speed Of The German Submarines.

Concerning the question of German submarines, *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record* (London) suggests that the low freeboard of these vessels when on the surface gives them the appearance of being longer than they really are, and they appear to move faster than a bigger ship would, going at the same actual speed. In spite of these circumstances which might mislead those who have seen them, it is fairly clear from the photographs which have been taken of them that they are vessels of about 230 ft. in length. With regard to their speed it has been pointed out by Mr. Chase that the result of model experiment indicates that the resistance of submarines increases very rapidly above a speed-length ratio of 1.25. If we assume that they are driven at this ratio the actual speed for a vessel of 230 ft. in length would be about 1,200 tons, which would require for 18 knots about 3,000 h. p., for 18 1/2 knots about 3,700, and for 19 knots about 4,400 h. p. It is known that Diesel engines for submarines, of 1,900 h. p., were under construction previous to the outbreak of hostilities, and from the figures given it appears that two sets of these would enable a speed of 18 1/2 knots to be obtained, which is not far from the 19 knots assumed from the consideration of the speed-length ratio. It is possible that improvement in form over those tried for Mr. Chase in the Washington tank might enable an increase in speed to be obtained, but it is fairly safe to assume that the surface speed possible to these latest craft is in the region of 18 1/2 knots. The British "E" class have a displacement of about 800 tons and a surface speed of 18 knots, and the "F" class are said to be over 1,000 tons with a surface speed of 20 knots, which however, is open to question.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 6 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 28th Aug. at 3 p.m.
WWEI, C'foo & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Sun., 29th Aug. at d'light
SHAI, Kobe & Moji	Lalsang	Tues., 31st Aug. at d'light
WWEI & Tientsin	Chipshing	Wed., 1st Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Choyshing	Fri., 3rd Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuesang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Sulsang	Sat., 4th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simpora, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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Subject to change without Notice.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
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Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

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TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK, VIA
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For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	28, Aug.
Marseilles via Ports	Amazon	M. M.	4, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	8, Sept.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	9, Sept.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	10, Sept.
London	Bloom'stein	B. L. L.	22, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	31, Aug.
New York via Panama Canal	Shimosa	D. & Co.	31, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Victoria, B.O. & Seattle etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Ahyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	28, Sept.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	30, Sept.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	19, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenharn	G. L. Co.	28, Aug.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	24, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O.	28, Aug.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	30, Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	31, Aug.
Tamsui, K'lung via S'tow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	31, Aug.
S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Dunera	D. S. Co.	31, Aug.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Saigon		
Penang & Colombo	Maru	O. S. K.	4, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	4, Sept.
Java	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	1, Sept.
Java	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	6, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'goon M.	N. Y. K.	6, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Paul Lecat	M. M.	6, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	6, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Banri M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Anping & Takao via Swatow			
and Amoy	Sosho Maru	O. S. K.	18, Sept.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR GOW & Co.) Ltd.

For Genoa, London & Hull

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA sails from
Hongkong on Thursday, September 30,
at 1 p.m.The P. M. s.s. MANOHURIA will sail
from Yokohama on Friday August 20, via
Manila for Hongkong.The mails have been transferred to the
Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. AKI MARU
due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th
August.The P. M. s.s. CHINA will be de-
spatched from this port on Tuesday the
31st August, at noon for San Francisco
via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama
and Honolulu.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 23rd instant
afternoon, with the outward English
Mails, and is due here on the 28th instant
at about 9 a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line's s.s.
CHANGSHA left Zamboanga for Hong-
kong via Manila on the 24th inst., and
may be expected to arrive on or about
the 31st instant.The O. & A. Line's s.s. SALAMIS sailed
from Mauritius on the 14th inst. and is
expected to arrive here on the 1st Sept.The A. & O. Line's s.s. CHANGSHA left
Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine
Ports on 19th inst. and may be expected
to arrive on or about 31st instant.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. GLENVIEW is expected to
arrive here from London on or about 28th
August.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Pinguey, Br. s.s. 2,394, 13th inst.—Singa-
pore, 9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.Fuku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, H. Chikah, 18th
inst.—Moji 12th inst. Coal—M.
B. K.Agapenor, Br. s.s. 2,353, 18th inst.—
Manila, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.Nanyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,928, 18th inst.—
Wakamatsu, 13th inst. Coal—M.
B. K. E.Artemis, Dut. s.s. 2,312, F. Reeder, 19th
inst.—Hankow, 13th inst. Ballast
—A. P. & Co.Halobing, Br. s.s. 1,267, J. B. Thomson, 22nd
Aug.—Poochow, 19th Aug. Gen.—
D. L. & Co.Kutwang, Br. s.s. 3,001, B. C. D. Bradley,
Aug.—Moji, Coal—J. M. & Co.Fookshing, Br. s.s. 1,423, Hay, 23rd Aug.—
Kobe, 13th Aug. Rice—J.
M. & Co.Nisho Maru, Jap. s.s. 842, Y. Nakano, 24th
Aug.—Bangkok, 12th Aug. Rice—
D. & Co.Duners, Br. s.s. 3,403, A. Munro, 24th inst.—
Calcutta, 7th inst. Gen.—D. S.
& Co.Madawaska, Br. s.s. 2,252, A. MacLean,
24th Aug.—Manila, 21st Aug.—
S. L.Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgkin, 25th
Aug.—Saigon, 20th Aug. Rice—
Chinco.Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Leask,
24th inst.—Manila, 21st inst. Gen.—
J. M. & Co.China, Am. s.s. 3,186, H. Thomson, 25th
Aug.—San Francisco, Gen.—P. M.
S. Co.Lalsang, Br. s.s. 2,254, Mooney, 25th Aug.—
Singapore, 20th Aug. Gen.—J.
M. & Co.Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, H. Y. Walker,
25th Aug.—Tientsin, 18th Aug.—
Gen.—J. M. & Co.Aldenharn, Br. s.s. 2,267, G. L. Smith, 26th
Aug.—Kobe, 21st Aug. Gen.—G.
L. & Co.

TO SAIL.

C. P. RY. Co.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.

will despatch

The Steamship

MONTEAGLE

from HONGKONG on the
following dates

Wednesday 8th September.

Saturday 6th November.

FOR VANCOUVER via THE
USUAL PORTS OF CALL.

For Freight or Passage apply

D. W. GRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA" (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. "27,500 Tons Gross Register, Length 680
Feet. Beam 73 Feet.

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For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA,
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Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	236
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	48.10
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada,
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Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms
(all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery,
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DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and
Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States,
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Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports
of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply o

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Princo's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON Bloemfontein Wed. 1st Sept. at 10 a.m.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 27th Aug. 1915.

General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

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Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK, OR SHIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLACKS	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	DEPTH OVER SILL AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	HEIGHT OF TIDE	HEIGHT OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	18' 6" (top bottom)	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	274	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"
SAIKO-KU-SUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	450	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	430	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"
Leung Dock	271	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"	18' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph"]

FRENCH AEROPLANE BOMBARDS RAILWAY JUNCTION.

ARTILLERY LIVELINESS.

August 26, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says there is only artillery and grenade liveliness in many sectors.
A French aeroplane bombed the important railway junction of Odenburg, Baden.

A RECORD AIR RAID.

BOMBS DROPPED ON MUNITIONS WORKS.

August 26, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that while a record air raid was made yesterday upon the Dillingen iron works and which shelled the armour-plate factory at North Sarre Louis a flight of 82 aeroplanes, flying in four detachments, threw with precision, over 150 bombs, 30 of which were of large calibre, on great munition works.

GERMAN SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

BY NAVAL AEROPLANE.

August 26, 7.20 p.m.
The Admiralty announces that the naval aeroplane, Squadron Commander Arthur Bigsworth, has destroyed single handed to-day, a German submarine.

KING ALBERT AT THE FRENCH FRONT.

(Havas Telegram.)

August 25.
The King of Belgium accompanied by M. Poincaré, M. Millerand and General Joffre, visited the Oise front and also the Vosges and Aisne, and was present at the ceremony of handing over the flags to newly formed regiments. President Poincaré made a speech in which he laid emphasis on the true merit of the gallant Sovereign and his plucky little nation, declaring that the Allies will fight to the end for the triumph of right and liberty.

H. K. C. C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Men's Handicap Doubles.
The results of yesterday's play in the first round of the above tournament is as under:—
R. Hancock and R. P. Thurstfield, owe 30 beat G. Worcesters and S.S. Moore, owe 2/8, by 3-6, 8-1, 6-2.
K. Brayshaw and N. L. Smith, sor., beat A. L. Gaoe and A. A. Olaxton, owe 3/8, by 7-5, 7-5.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

Joined.
The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—

No. 1900 Gunner A. C. Johnstone to No. 1 Section Art. Batty.
No. 1901 Gunner J. R. Johnstone to No. 1 Section Art. Batty.

Signalling.
Signalling classes for units other than the Signalling Section will commence next week and will be held at Headquarters as follows:—

Semaphore. Mondays and Wednesdays, 7 to 8 a.m. under Sergeant Silas.

Morse Flags. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 to 8 a.m. under Corp. Lawrence.

Morse Lamps. Mondays and Wednesdays. Sending instruction under Sergt. Major Blair 7 to 8 a.m. until class is sufficiently advanced for lights.

Parades.
Parades for Saturday, 28th inst. Nil.

Detail.
Gun Omb Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 31st inst.

—H. K. V. R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 31st inst.

—H. K. V. R.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

The following are the proceedings of the thirty-fourth Ordinary General Meeting held at the offices of the company, 29, Cornhill, E.C., on Friday, July 23, 1915. C. H. Ross, Esq. deputy-chairman, presiding.

The chairman: I call upon the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate attached to the accounts.

The secretary: (Mr. A. G. Wells) read the notice convening the meeting and report of the auditors.

The chairman: gentlemen, in the absence of our chairman Captain Henry Keewick, who is with his regiment the King's Own Scottish Borderers and unable to obtain leave of absence, it devolves on me as deputy-chairman of the board of directors to occupy the chair at this meeting. Captain Keewick desires me to express his regret that he is unable to attend here to-day.

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will with your permission take them as read.

The accounts are presented over a month later than last year, the delay however, is due entirely to the fact that our general managers account staff in China has been very much depleted owing to a large number of men having enlisted for the war, and this being so, it is perhaps unnecessary for me to apologise for the delay, which was unavoidable and is only one of the many inconveniences which have to be accepted and which are ascribable to the war in which our country is at present engaged.

Before commenting on the accounts now before you, I would like to say a few words with regard to the vicissitudes of the past year's working. It was a period of great changes and difficulties, and one for which we have no similar precedent in the annals of our company.

As you were informed by the chairman at our last meeting, the year 1914 had opened badly—this being due in a large measure to political unrest and financial stringency, a result of the great revolution which had thrust the Manchou Dynasty from the Imperial Throne of China.

In the South and also in the North of China and throughout the Yangtze Valley, the depreciation of the Provincial Currency notes (which had been issued in enormous quantities during the revolution), created situations which made business practically impossible, and local merchants with expensive time-charters tonnage on their hands had by force of circumstances to look round for outside employment—employment obtainable only at a low range of freight, thus causing great financial embarrassment to the Chinese hong concerned.

Freights during the spring and summer months remained at figures which did not cover working expenses, and as the Home political atmosphere grew more dense, so the confidence of operators was impaired, trade went from bad to worse, the situation culminating in the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in early August. Up to this point our company's trading had been of a most disappointing nature, for on the coast of China and also on the Yangtze River, but few of our boats were covering expenses, while on the Calcutta Line, where cargo was moving in fair quantities, freights were perforce kept on an abnormally low level owing to the keen opposition from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line of steamers.

When the war broke out, business was practically suspended for some weeks, but with the total

disappearance of the German mercantile flag from Chinese waters and the withdrawal of tonnage to meet Government demands, the scarcity of steamers began to be felt. As trade was gradually resumed, the fewer vessels seeking employment were soon able to command good freights, and from this point onwards business was quite good.

In the early autumn the operations of our vessels—especially on the Java and Calcutta runs—became a matter of grave anxiety to the board, and long and expensive delays occurred at loading and way ports particularly during the period when the "Emden" was so unpleasantly active. To safeguard your interests the board insured all vessels engaged in those trades against war risks under the Government scheme; it is a matter of satisfaction however, to record that throughout the year no casualties of a serious nature occurred, save the sinking, by the "Emden," of the time-chartered steamer "Lovat" in the Bay of Bengal on September 11. This vessel had been employed by us on the Calcutta-Japan Line, but at the time of her destruction was under requisition to the Royal Indian Marine Department.

Save for the delays to which I have just made reference, all our services were, practically speaking, continuous. This in a large measure was due to the diligence and co-operation of the Naval Intelligence Department at various ports of call, and I would like to express our grateful thanks to the department for the valuable assistance it thus afforded to our vessels.

Turning to the balance sheet, I would point out that the accounts for the year have been charged with the cost of passages home and leave pay to our Officers, under the scheme which was foreshadowed by the chairman at our last meeting and which has for its objects, improved conditions of service for our seagoing staff.

During the year debentures have been redeemed in terms of the trust deed to the extent of £18,650, the premium paid thereon being £423, as shown in the revenue account. The interest on debentures is correspondingly reduced.

The underwriting account has had few calls on it during the year, and with the transfer of £8,173 from last year, the balance now stands at £88,598.

The item "loss from bankers," (which has since been paid off), represents the first payment on account of a new steamer ordered for our Yangtze River service, and to which special reference has been made in the report before you.

Steamships, hulks and ferry boats stand at £714,354, as compared with £695,567 in 1913, the increase represents the cost of the new steamer Tung Wo which is now working on the Upper Yangtze; also certain additions to the Hin Sang and Yu Sang to specially fit them for the trade in which they are now engaged.

Sundry debtors in London and China show a marked decrease due to the smaller business transacted during the period under review.

Investments show little change on last year's figures. Expenses of debenture issue have been written down by £1,480, and your board hope that this unproductive asset will disappear altogether from the balance sheet at the close of the current year's working.

Passing now to the revenue account: You will observe that depreciation is approximately £14,000 less than last year. I should explain that while our steamers are thoroughly well kept and cared for out of revenue, our custom has been to err, if at all, on the side of liberality in writing off depreciation. One result of this is that book values

tend in many cases toward a mere breaking up value while the steamers themselves have still many valuable years of earning power before them. It becomes therefore, expedient periodically to carefully examine the actual condition of the steamers in relation to their book value, as a certain breaking up value after her earning power ceases.

It is in pursuance of this principle which, as many of you will remember, was initiated seven years ago, that we have decided upon the figure in the present accounts. The life of each steamer has been carefully assessed by three different and highly competent experts and the depreciation provided is based on their report with a bias towards the safe side. The board have satisfied themselves that it is in every way ample.

I might perhaps mention that no account whatever has been taken of the immense appreciation in the value of tonnage due to the war, an appreciation so great that we have been compelled to insure the fleet at higher values for the current year in view of increased cost of replacement in the event of loss.

The net earnings of the steamers amount to £78,182, a considerable decline on last year's figures, and the balance available for division amounts to £29,539 15s. 5d. The directors propose, with your approval, to allocate this as follows:—

To pay the usual 6 per cent. on preferred shares £14,876 14s. 0d.
To pay a dividend of 3 per cent. on deferred ordinary shares £7,438 7s. 0d.

Leaving a sum of £7,224 14s. 5d. to be carried forward to 1915 account.

I am pleased to be able to report to you that prospects for the current year are encouraging. On the Calcutta Line the Japanese company which has been opposing us for several years has recently, to some extent, co-operated with us in raising rates to a paying level, and I am not altogether without hope that this may eventually lead to a friendly settlement of the dispute with them. On the coast of China it must be remembered there are not the dangers to navigation to be apprehended from Mines or Submarines, consequently rates have not increased in the same proportion as those nearer home; still a good demand for tonnage exists at rates which should furnish a fair return to shareholders. If all goes well during the remaining months of the year I hope we may come before you with a more satisfactory statement than we have had to present to you on this occasion.

Mr. R. G. Alford: Mr. Chairman, we feel more interested in what has taken place during the last few months than we do in what took place during the year 1914. We understand from the report, that at the close of 1914 trade began to improve greatly. Could you give us any idea whether it has continued? I should like to know that.

Mr. G. Wilson: May I ask Mr. Chairman, if there be any possibility of your paying an interim dividend instead of our waiting for a whole year—say at the end of six months' time provided the business of the company continues in a satisfactory condition? Will the directors take into consideration the possibility of paying six monthly dividends instead of twelve monthly dividends?

The chairman: In reply to the first question, I think I indicated that the trade which we are doing at the present time is quite satisfactory and, so far as the board are able to judge, is likely to continue so for some time. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the second question, the board, I am sure, will pay an interim dividend as soon as it is feasible to do so. If there are no more questions I beg to propose: "That the report of the Directors and

GRIEVANCES OF MEAT PACKERS.

Pro-German Intrigue.

Washington, July 15.—It is semi-officially intimated that the American meat packers have persuaded the Government to take an active hand in pushing their case against the British Admiralty. The Germans are delighted at the reappearance at this juncture of American trade grievances. Realizing that the Lusitania cannot possibly be accepted, they are trying, under the energetic leadership of Count Bernstorff, to persuade Americans that the only terms upon which Berlin will withdraw from her present stand are that the President shall approach Great Britain about a compromise of the blockade. That it will succeed nobody believes, though the opinion grows that German diplomatic impertinence need not necessarily produce a crisis unless German conduct is equally unsatisfactory.—Times.

the accounts for the year, as presented, be approved and passed."

Mr. W. Fisher:—I beg to second that.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The second resolution is:—

"That a dividend of Six per cent. in payment of the preferred ordinary share dividend for the year 1914, be and is hereby declared payable on the 24th instant." I have much pleasure in proposing that.

Sir Edward Beauchamp, Bart., M.P.: I beg to second that resolution.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: I beg to propose the third resolution which is: "That a dividend of three per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares for the year ended 31st December, 1914, be and is hereby declared payable on the 24th instant."

Mr. A. P. Simpson: I beg to second that resolution.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. W. Fisher: I beg to propose that the retiring directors, Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. A. P. Simpson, be re-elected.

Mr. E. Cousins: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. Fisher: As the chairman is concerned I will put it to the meeting.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. R. Michael: I have much pleasure in proposing: "That the auditors, Messrs. Tarquand, Youngs and Co., be re-elected at the same remuneration as formerly."

Mr. E. H. R. Burder: I beg to second that.

The resolution was carried nem. con.

Mr. R. G. Alford: May I be allowed to propose a vote of thanks to the directors, and to the officers and the agents of the company, for the very admirable way in which they have managed our affairs. Especially I would say we wish to express our gratitude to the agents in China, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and to the representatives of this company at the various ports, and I hope that the present state of affairs of the company, as the chairman has so very kindly, in answer to my enquiry, said, is one which not only is satisfactory, but promises to last for some time to come.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

Interment of the remains of Sister Lucia.

The funeral took place at the Catholic Cemetery, yesterday afternoon of Sister Lucia Theodora (Dorina) of the Italian Convent.

The deceased nun had been associated with religious work in Hongkong for over forty years, and for some time held the office of Mother Superior. Some idea of the loss to the community, which her death has occasioned, might be gathered from the enormous number of persons present at the graveside representing all classes in the Colony.

The funeral offices commenced in the morning with four Requiem masses, the first being celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop, the second by Rev. Fr. Spada, the third by Rev. Fr. de Maria and the fourth by the veteran Fr. Andrea. There was General Communion of the school girls in the convent chapel where the coffin rested in the nave, surrounded by lighted tapers. The services were particularly well attended and there was a general air of striking simplicity about them.

In the afternoon the body was conveyed to that portion of the cemetery reserved for members of Religious Orders the cortege being headed by the band of St. Lewis' School under Professor Vassallo.

His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni officiated, assisted by Revs. Frs. L. Robert, Novel, de Maria J. Zymoni, and Spada.

There were also present Rev. Fr. A. M. Moraes de Sarmiento (representing the Bishop of Macao), Fr. Sebastiao A. do Silva, S. J. Fr. F. X. Soares (representing the Clergy of Macao), Rev. Mother Natalina Corno (Representing the Italian Convent in Macao), Fr. D. Arvat, several members of the French and Spanish Procurations, Brother Caiman (representing St. Joseph's College), the Committee of the Catholic Women's League, a very large number of ladies, Chev. Z. Volpicelli, Con-General for Italy, Mr. F. J. Leiria former Consul General for Portugal, Chev. Dr. A. S. Gomes, and the Nuns of the French Convent, the entire teaching staff of the Italian Convent, the Chinese girls, boarders and orphans of the Convent, the District Schools at Wanchai, Kowloon, Hang Hom, Shaokwan and Aberdeen.

Among the numerous wreaths were those sent by Dr. G. M. Harston, Dr. F. M. Grace O'Leary, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. G. P. Jordan, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. Ho Kam-long, Mrs. Choa Po-sien, Mr. Ramos, Mr. F. X. D'Almada e Castro, Mr. F. M. P. de Graça, Mr. H. J. M. Figueiredo, Mr. Gallotie, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mrs. Edith Soares, The Mission and Sisters of the Government Civil Hospital, Mrs. L. Bassa, Miss A. Wallace, Mr. M. Carrreira, Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Rowland, Mrs. Millar, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Carvalho and Miss Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Sin Tak-tan, Mr. and Mrs. A. dos Remedios, Mrs. N. I. Plerdors, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Mrs. Stanley C. Mac Nider, Mrs. Leonora N. Montalio, Miss Florence Hung, Miss E. B. Hyndman.

Up to the Second.
The following closing prices reached us too late for correction on page 4.

Douglas's—\$66, buyers.
Langkat—Tis. 37, buyers.
Kowloon Wharves.—\$75, buyers.
Docks.—\$74, buyers.
Humphrey's Estates.—\$6.65, buyers.
Ewos.—Tis. \$177, buyers.
Kung Yik.—Tis. 16, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—\$103, buyers.
Cements.—\$8.20, buyers.
Low Level Trams.—\$5, buyers.
Peak Tramways (old).—\$9.80, buyers.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1915

AUSTRIAN PROTEST TO THE UNITED STATES.

Amsterdam, July 14.—A telegram from Vienna states that on June 29 the Austrian Foreign Minister sent to the American Ambassador in Vienna a Note regarding the supply of munitions to the Allies by the United States. While recognising that the intention of the American Government has been to observe strict neutrality, the Note raises the question whether conditions arising during the course of the war may not have the effect of modifying, or even reversing, the intentions of the Washington Government.

The Note proceeds:—

A neutral Government cannot allow trade in contraband to go on unhindered if the trade takes such forms or dimensions that the neutrality of the country is thereby endangered. The export of war material from the United States, as it is proceeding in the present war, is not consonant with the definitions of neutrality. The American Government is therefore undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material.

Regarding the possible objection that American firms are willing to supply Austria-Hungary as well as Germany, but that this is impossible owing to the situation, it may be pointed out that the American Government is no doubt able to redress this state of things. It would be completely sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of foodstuffs and raw material to them would be interrupted if the legitimate trade in these articles between America and neutral Powers was not released.

In conclusion the Austro-Hungarian Government appeals to the old traditions of the United States and the uninterrupted good relations and friendship between the Dual Monarchy and America for a thorough examination of the present Note.

Amsterdam, July 15.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Austrian protest to the United States on the subject of the export of munitions was sent at the request of Germany. A similar protest is about to be sent by Turkey. These protests are meant to warn the United States, in case of a rupture of relations with Germany, that relations will also be severed with Germany's allies.

RENTING "THE TOWER."

Solicitor's Evidence
Corroborated.

This afternoon, Mr. Justice Hazeland, Puisne Judge, sat to complete the hearing of the case in which F. K. Tate, 4 Queen's Buildings, sued F. Bullock, of the naval yard to recover \$53.41 being rent etc., due in respect of "The Tower" Queen's Buildings. There was a counter claim for \$75.

Mr. G. R. Haywood appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being unrepresented.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida Castro gave evidence corroborating Mr. Haywood's account of the consultation between the parties, at which it was alleged defendant agreed to pay \$50 as rent for June. The defendant then appeared to be pleased at the amicable settlement and thanked witness for what he had done. His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff on the claim for \$50 and costs and for the defendant on the counter-claim for \$9 and costs.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C. W. Beck with R. N., at the Marine Court this morning Acting Police Sergeant Edward Bond charged Chung Tsung master of steam launch Yee Hing with unlawfully making fast his vessel to the s.s. Dunera whilst under way in the harbour on the 24th inst. Defendant was fined \$50.

C. Mathias, Assistant Junk Inspector, Harbour Department, charged the master of the steam launch San Fong with unlawfully lying alongside the Keng Shau Wharf in a such a position as to cause obstruction in the Southern Fairway on the 25th inst. Defendant failed to appear, and a warrant of arrest was issued.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT WANTED.

WANTED:—Residence of 5 rooms or more with garden or tennis Court, on an elevated position, excepting Wan Chai or east. Apply to "M. K." of Hongkong Telegraph.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

By Order of the Mortgagee.

By order of the Mortgagees.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on

TUESDAY,
the 31st day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 1 as the same is more particularly described on the plan annexed to an Indenture of Assignment dated the 14th day of January, 1899 registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 24991 and made between Young Po Yan of the one part and Leung Ng of the other part and thereon coloured Red and Pink together with the buildings erected thereon known as No. 1 Tung Tak Lane and No. 24 Cochran Street and together with a right of way over such portions of Tung Tak Lane as are shown on the said plan and thereon coloured Yellow. Term 999 years from the 5th October, 1849 created by a Crown Lease dated 1st May, 1859. Annual Crown rent \$16.70. Area 1361 7/12th Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel on Saturday, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915 with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 21st to 28th August, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
8.00 A.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" 10 Min.	
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" 15 Min.	
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NIGHT CARS.		
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COMMERCIAL.

Japanese Export Silk Market.
In the export silk market of Japan, since a good turn has ruled since the beginning of the present month, as the direct effect of a drop of Y.5, the eagerness of buyers was particularly enhanced on August 9, and there was a rally to the extent of more than Y.10 all round. The explanation is that the visible stock in the market is steadily running short while buyers have to deliver their future deals, which are maturing. By this rise standards reached a point of Y.785, a level Y.5 higher than the last highest point. It is also the highest level reached since the opening of the new season. The volume of business transacted on that day is reported to have amounted to no less than 50,000 kin. It is, however, open to question whether this active turn will last much longer, as buyers are inclined apparently to limit their operations to immediate requirements.

The Maintenance of British Commerce.
The remarkable manner in which British commerce was maintained during the months immediately following the outbreak of war is well illustrated in the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom, with foreign countries and British possessions overseas. The figures for 1914, with comparisons for the four preceding years, issued on July 14 as a Blue Book by the Customs and Excise Department, show that the total value of our imports of merchandise in 1914 was:

From foreign countries £508,833,541
From British possessions and protectorates 187,801,572
Total £696,635,113
The total in 1910 was £678,257,024; in 1911, £680,157,527; in 1912, £744,840,031; and in 1913, £768,734,730. The fall in exports was naturally more marked. The total value of exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to foreign countries and British possessions (including Protectorates) was: To foreign countries £259,091,850 To British possessions 171,629,498 Total £430,721,348 The total in 1910 was £430,384,772; in 1911, £454,119,298; in 1912, £487,223,439; and in 1913, £525,545,289. In the same way there was a fall in the value of exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise from £9,575,037 in 1913 to £9,474,166 in 1914. Not the least significant figures are those relating to the exports of gold and coin. In 1914 these were only £41,488,125, against £62,142,038 in 1913.

The Metal Market.
On the London Metal Exchange on July 6, copper closed better after some irregularity, but tin was lower on balance. Messrs. Lewis Lazarus and Sons report: Copper—The standard market opened easier with values 10s. down, but with purchases of 700 tons prices firmed up and closed with a net gain of 5s. per ton. Business was done at £79 5s. to £79 15s. cash, £80 5s. early September, £80 10s. to £81 5s. three months. Official quotations—£79 17s. 6d. to £80 2s. 6d. cash, £81 5s. to £81 10s. three months. Tin—The Eastern quotation was £172 5s. c.i.f. 125 tons done. (The c.i.f. price on Monday was £170 10s.) Here the market opened firm at an advance of 10s. per ton, but gave way towards the close, final values showing a loss of 15s. for cash, 20s. three months. Three hundred tons were sold at £173 to £171 10s. cash and July dates, £170 10s. to £169 5s. August, £169 early September, £168 5s. late September, £168 to £167 early October and three months. Official quotations—£171 15s. to £172 5s. cash, £167 to £167 10s. three months. Lead steady, £24 to £23 7s. 6d. per ton. Spelter (zinc) again unchanged, £105 to £95 per ton. Iron unaltered: Middlebrook 67s. 3d. cash, 67s. 8d. one month, 68s. 6d. three months. Quick-silver, £17 5s. to £17 10s. per bottle, against £16 15s.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled For Bread Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liqueurs.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS FA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$925 s. 276/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	\$30 x div. 290c. div.		{223/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 20/6/15
Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	390	360		{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914. Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	145 May	133 Jan.	170	160		
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$966	\$855		{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yongtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$243 b. ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	243	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurance.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162 b.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	160	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	405 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	405	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
C. & M.S. S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$1.50 per s.)	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	51 1/2 Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906	
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	25 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	69 1/2	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jun.	22 Dec.	23	19		{Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	154	96		{Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	3,797,617	\$1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div.	82/- x div.		{150 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	37	32		
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	86 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	133	111	\$3 for 1912	
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897	
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	1,000,000	\$1	all	41/- Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30/-		{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909	
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	39/- Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15	
Ural Caspians	795,000	\$1	all	56 1/2	21 1/3			1/- interim 1915	
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73 Nov.	79	68	\$3.50 for year 1914	
H'kong & W'poa D. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	76 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914	
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	52	49 ex div.	Tls. 5 for 1913	
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914	
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	13,000	\$100	all	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14	
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{25.50 for half year ending 31.12.14	
H'kong Land Investment Co. 109	10,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 for year ending 30.6.15	
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	160,000	\$10	all	92 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914	
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914	
Shanghai Lands	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1 year ending 30.6.15	
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	72	70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15	
H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	100	100	\$4.08 for 7 months ending 31.12.14	
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	176	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14	
Hongkong Cotton Co.	125,000	\$10	all	82 1/2 Mar.	77 June	73 1/2	7	50 cents 31.7.08	
Kung Yik	72,000	\$10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	16	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14	
Laou Kung Mow	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	69	86	Tls. 12 for 1913	
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	102 1/2	96	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year end 30.6.14	
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914	
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06	
Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	8.95	8.00	70 cts. for 1914	
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14	
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	39 June	5 Dec.	82	6.70	50 cts. for 1914	
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914	
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	21 1/2 July	174 Dec.	185	184	Final of \$6 mak. \$8 for 1914	
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	30	25	Final of \$1 mak. \$2 for 1914	
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{10% for 1914	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	250,000	\$10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	37 1/2	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913	
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15	
Do (New)	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	41	80 cts.		
Philippines Ld.	75,000	\$10	all	4	4	4	4	None	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910	
Societes des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None	
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15	
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16 1/2	{1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914	
Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.60 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	60 cts. for 1914	
William Powell, Limited.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14	
S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectifude.

CORRECTED TO noon, 27 AUG. 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

August 27th.

Selling.
T/T 1/9 5/16
Demand 1/9 3/8
30 d/s 1/9 7/16
60 d/s 1/9 1/2
4 m/s 1/9 9/16
T/T Shanghai 78 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight
T/T Singapore 75 1/2
T/T Japan 36
T/T India 134 1/2
Demand India 134 1/2

T/T Bombay 134 1/2
Demand Bombay 134 1/2
T/T Calcutta 85
Demand Calcutta 134 1/2
Demand Manila 85
T/T San Fco & N.Y. 41 5/8
Demand New York 41 3/4
T/T Java 106 1/2
T/T Marks Nom.
Demand Germany 2.42
T/T France 2.53 1/2
Demand Paris 2.43

On Haiphong 9 % prem.
On Saigon 8 1/2 %
On Bangkok 8 1/2 %
Buying.
4 m/s. L/C 1/10 15/16
4 m/s. D.P. 1/10 1/15
6 m/s. L/C 1/10 3/16
30 d/s. S'ney & M. 1/10 3/16
30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 43 1/8
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 2.53 1/2
6 m/s. France 2.50

Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.60
Sovereign \$11.20 nom.
Bar Silver, ready 22 13/16 forward
SUBSIDIARY COINS.
Discount per \$100:
Chinese 20 cts. pieces \$20 1/4
Chinese 10 \$20 3/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$9 3/4
Hongkong 10 \$9 3/4

NOTICE

A "NUTRAL" BEER.



NY CARLSBERG.

FOR YEARS KNOWN AS THE FINEST BEER SPECIALLY BREWED FOR THE FAR EAST.

MAKE AN ALLY OF IT AT ONCE.

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CANTON, PANAMA,

CEBU, PEKING,

COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,

HANKOW, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,

Kobe, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$1,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—Antung, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at:—Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Peking, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI OKO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund £1,800,000

Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICE

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up £1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Under the will of the late Mr. J. W. W. TOMES & Co. General Managers, Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

TION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

